

PROSELYTE. *n. f.* [*προσῳλήτῃς*; *proselite*, Fr.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion.
He that faw hell in's melancholy dream,
Scard from his fins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd *proſelyte*. *Cleaveland.*
Men become profeſſors and combatants for thoſe opinions
they were never convinced of, nor *proſelytes* to. *Lodge.*
Where'er you are read,
Millions of *proſelytes* behind are lead,
Through crowds of new-made converts fill you go. *Grav.*
What numbers of *proſelytes* may we not expect. *Addiſon.*
To PROSELYTE. *v. a.* To convert. A bad word.
Men of this temper cut themſelves off from the opportu-
nities of *proſelyting* others, by averting them from their com-
pany. *Government of the Tongue.*
PROSEMINATION. *n. f.* [*proſeminatio, proſeminatus*, Lat.] Pro-
pagation by feed.
Touching the impoſſibility of the eternal ſucceſſion of men,
animals or vegetables by natural propagation or *proſeminatio*,
the reaſons thereof ſhall be deliver'd. *Hale.*
PROSDIAN. *n. f.* [from *proſody*.] One ſkilled in metre or
proſody.
Some have been fo bad *proſodians*, as from thence to derive
mell, becauſe that fruit was the firſt occaſion of evil. *Brown.*
PROSODY. *n. f.* [*proſodia*, Fr. *προσῳδία*.] The part of
grammar which teaches the ſound and quantity of ſyllables,
and the meaſures of verſe.
PROSOPOEIA. *n. f.* [*προσῳποποιία*; *proſopoeia*, Fr.] Per-
ſonification; a figure by which things are made perſons.
Theſe reaſons are pathetically urg'd, and admirably rais'd
by the *proſopoeia* of nature ſpeaking to her children. *Dryden.*
PROSPECT. *n. f.* [*proſpectus*, Lat.]
1. View of ſomething diſtant.
Eden and all the coaſt in *proſpect* lay. *Milton.*
The Jews being under the economy of immediate revela-
tion, might be ſupplied to have had a freer *proſpect* into that
heaven, whence their law defended. *Dancy of Pity.*
It is better to marry than to burn, ſays St. Paul; a little
burning ſtiff puffes us more powerfully, than greater pleaſures
in *proſpect* allure. *Lodge.*
2. Place which affords an extended view.
Him God beholding from his *proſpect* high,
Wherein paſt, preſent, future he beholds, *1603 & 1604*
Thus ſpake, *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. iii.
3. Series of objects open to the eye.
There is a very noble *proſpect* from this place: on the one
ſide lies a vaſt extent of ſea, that runs abroad further than the
eye can reach: juſt oppoſite ſtands the green promontory of
Surrentum, and on the other ſide the whole circuit of the bay
of Naples. *Addiſon.*
4. Object of view.
Man to himſelf
Is a large *proſpect*, rais'd above the level
Of his low creeping thoughts. *Deſham.*
Preſent, ſad *proſpect*! I can he ought defyce,
But what affects his melancholy eye;
The beauties of the ancient fabrick loſt
In chains of craggy hills, or lengths of dreary coaſt. *Prior.*
5. View into futurity: oppoſed to retroſpect.
To be king,
Stands not within the *proſpect* of belief,
No more than to be Cawdor. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
To him, who hath a *proſpect* of the different fate of per-
fect happineſs or miſery, that attends all men after this life,
the meaſures of good and evil are mightily changed. *Lodge.*
If there be no *proſpect* beyond the grave, the inference is
right; let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we ſhall die. *Lodge.*
Againſt himſelf his gratitude maintain'd,
By favours paſt, not future *proſpects* gain'd. *Smith.*
6. Regard to ſomething future.
Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal eſtate, that lays
deſigns only for a day, without any *proſpect* to, or proviſion
for the remaining part of his life. *Diction.*
To PROSPECT. *v. a.* [*proſpectus*, Lat.] To look forward. *Tillotſon.*
PROSPERITY. *n. f.* [from *proſpect*.]
1. Viewing at a diſtance.
2. Acting with foreſight.
The French king and king of Sweden are circumſpect, in-
dultrious and *proſperitue* too in this affair. *Child.*
To PROSPER. *v. a.* [*proſperes*, Lat.] To make happy; to
favour.
Kind gods, forgive
Me that, and *proſper* him. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
All things conſpire to *proſper* our deſign;
All things to *proſper* any love but mine. *Dryden.*
To PROSPER. *v. n.* [*proſperes*, Fr.]
1. To be proſperous; to be ſucceſsful.
My word ſhall not return void, but accompliſh that which
I pleaſe, and it ſhall *proſper* in the thing where I ſent it. *1ſaiah.*
This man increaſed by little and little, and things *proſ-*
per'd with him more and more. *2 Mac. viii. 3.*
Sure to *proſper*, than properly
Could have affur'd us. *Milford.*

2. To things, to come forward.

All alive do *proffer* best, when they are advanced to the better; a nursery of flocks ought to be in a more barren ground, than that whereunto you remove them. *Eden.*

The plants, which he had fed, did thrive and *proffer*. *Cowley.*

PROSPERITY, *n. f.* [*prospēratus*, Lat. *prospēratus*, Fr.] Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune. *Shakespeare.*

Prosperity, in regard of our corrupt inclination to abuse the blessings of Almighty God, doth prove a thing dangerous to the souls of men.

God's justice reaps that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our *prosperity*. *King Charles.*

PROSPEROUS, *adj.* [*prospērus*, Lat.] Successful; fortunate.

Your good advice, which still hath been both grave and *prosperous*. *Shakespeare.*

Either state to bear *prosperous* or adverse. *Milton.*

May he find

A happy passage, and a *prosperous* wind. *Danbar.*

PROSPEROUSLY, *adv.* [from *prosperus*.] Successfully; fortunately.

Prospersus I have attempted, and
With bloody passage led your wars, even to
The gates of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

In 1506, was the second invasion upon the main territories of Spain, *prosperously* achieved by Robert earl of Hildes, in concert with the earl of Nottingham. *Bacon.*

Those, who are *prosperously* unjust, are intitled to panegyric, but afflicted virtue is flabbed with reproaches. *Dryden.*

PROSPEROUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *prosperus*.] Prosperity.

PROSPICUOUS, *n. f.* [from *prospicere*, Lat.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION, *n. f.* [from *prosternere*, Lat.] Dejection; depression; state of being cast down; act of casting down. A word not to be adopted.

Pain interrupts the cure of ulcers, whence are stirred up a fever, warts, and *prostration* of spirits. *Wiccome.*

PROSTHESIS, *n. f.* [*prosthesis*, Gr.] In surgery, that which fills up what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh. *Deit.*

To *PROSTITUTE*, *v. a.* [*prostitutus*, Lat. *prostitutus*, Fr.]

1. To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward. It is commonly used of women sold to whoredom by others of themselves.

Do not *prostitute* thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore. *Lev. xix. ag.*

Marrying or *prostituting*,
Rape or adultery. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

Who shall prevail with them to do that themselves which they beg of God, to spare his people and his heritage, to *prostitute* them no more to their own insatiable designs. *D. of P.*

Affections, consecrated to children, husbands, and parents, are vilely *prostituted* and thrown away upon a hand at loss. *Ald.*

2. To expose upon vile terms.

It were unfit, that so excellent and glorious a reward, as the good woods should throw down like fruit upon a full laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand, that have should be *prostituted* to foolish men. *Tillotson.*

PROSTITUTE, *adj.* [*prostitutus*, Lat.] Vicious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness; sold to whoredom.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
By flesh corrupted, by disorder fed,
Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread. *Prior.*

PROSTITUTE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is sold to fate.

At open foulness bawdry they rejoice,
Bale *prostitute*! thou dost too gain thy bread. *Dryden.*

No hireling else, no *prostitute* to praise. *Pepe.*

2. [*Probitus*, Lat.] A publick trumpet.

From every point they come, all *prostituted*. *Dryden.*

Then dread no death of *prostitutes* at Rome. *Dryden.*

PROSTITUTION, *n. f.* [*prostitutio*, Fr. from *prostitute*.]

1. The act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale.

2. The life of a publick trumpet.

An infamous woman, having passed her youth in a most shameless state of *prostitution*, now gains her livelihood by seducing others.

PROSTITUTE, *adj.* [*prostitutus*, Lat.] The accent was formerly on the first syllable.

1. Lying at length.

Once I saw with dread oppressed
Her whom I dread; to that with *prostitute* lying,
Her length the earth in love's chief clothing dressed. *Sims.*

He heard the wefters loud would undermine
His city's wall, and lay his tow'rs *prostrate*. *Fairfax.*

Before fair Britomart the fell *prostrate* met. *Spenser.*

Groveling and *prostrate* on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*

2. Lying at mercy.

Look gracious on thy *prostrate* thrall. *Shakespeare.*

3. Thrown down in humblest adoration.

The warning found was no sooner heard, but the churches were filled, the pavements covered with bodies *prostrate*, and washed with tears of devout joy. *Hooker.*

Let us to the place
Repairing where he judg'd us, *prostrate* fall
Before him reverent; and, there confess
Humbly our faults; and, pardon beg.

While *prostrate* lies in humble grief I lie,
Kind virtuous drops just gathering in my eye.

To *PROSTRATE*. *v. a.* [*prostratus*, Lat.]
1. To lay flat; to throw down.
2. To lay flat, as the winds, and fired divers places, *prostrating* two parishes almost entirely.
3. To inform that all things do *prostrate*,
Finding a tree alone all comfortable,
Beats on it strongly, it to ruinate.
Stake and bind up your weakf plants against the winds,
before they come so fiercely, and in a moment *prostrate* a whole year's labour.
The drops falling thicker, faster, and with greater force,
beating down the fruit from the trees, *prostrating* and laying down corn growing in the fields.
2. [Se *prostrare*, Fr.] To throw down in adoration.
Some have *prostrated* themselves an hundred times in the day, and as often in the night.
PROSTRATION. *n. f.* [*prostration*, Fr. from *prostrare*.]
1. The act of falling down in adoration.
Nor is only a relived *prostration* unto antiquity, a powerful enemy unto knowledge, but any confident adherence unto authority.
The worship of the Gods had been kept up in temples with altars, images, sacrifices, hymns and *prostrations*.
The truths, they had subscribed to in speculation, they reverted by a brutish senseless devotion; managed with a greater *prostration* of reason than of body.
2. Dejection; deprecation.
A sudden *prostration* of strength or weakness attends this colick.
PROSTRATE. *n. f.* [*prostratus*, Fr. *prostratus*.] A building that has only pillars in the front.
PROSTRATION. *n. f.* [*pro* and *tylogium*.]
1. *Prostration* is when two or more tylogiums are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following.
PROSTRATION. *n. f.* [*prostratus*, Fr. *prostratus*.]
1. A maxim or proposition.
2. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece.
PROSTRATE. *n. f.* [*prostratus*, Fr. *prostratus*.]
There are *prostrates* perfumes in the ancients, whom they used in their plays to hear or give the relation.
To PROTECT. *v. a.* [*protectus*, Lat. *proteger*, Fr.] To defend; to cover from evil; to shield.
The king
Had virtuous uncles to *protect* his grace.
Leave not the faithful side,
That gave thee being, fill shades thee and *protects*.
Full in the midst of his own strength he stands,
Stretching his brawny arms and leafy hands,
His shade *protects* the plains.
PROTECTION. *n. f.* [*protection*, Fr. from *protecti*.]
1. Defence; shelter.
Drive thou'd down evil,
Be welcome and *protection*.
If the weight might find *protection* from the mighty, the could not with justice lament their condition.
2. A passport; exemption from being molested; as, we had *protection* during the rebellion.
PROTECTIVE. *adj.* [from *protecti*.] Defensive; sheltering.
The flately failing fwan guards his offer ile,
Protective of his young.
PROTECTOR. *n. f.* [*protector*, Fr. from *protecti*.]
1. Defender; shelterer; supporter; one who shields from evil or oppression; guardian.
Hither th'oppressed shall henceforth resort,
Justice to crave, and succour at your court;
And then your highness, not for our's alone,
But for the world's *protector* shall be known.
The king of Spain, who is *protector* of the commonwealth, received information from the great duke.
2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom the king's minority.
Is it concluded, he shall be *protector*?
—It is concluded, not concluded yet.
PROTECTOR. *n. f.* [*protector*, Fr. from *protecti*.] A woman that protects.
All things should be guided by her direction, as the fow reign patroness and *protectors* of the enterprize.
Behold those arts with a propitious eye,
That suppliant to their great *protectors* fly.
To PROTEEND. *v. a.* [*proteende*, Lat.] To hold out; to stretch forth.
All flood with their *proteended* spears prepar'd,
With his *proteended* lance he makes defence.
PROTEGE. *n. f.* [*protegeus*, Latin.] Pevinehills; petulance.

To PROTEST. *v. n.* [*protestari*, Lat. *protestari*, Fr.] To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.

Here's the twin brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit
first, for I, *protest*, mine never shall.

The peaking cornuto comes in the instant, after we had
protested and spoke the prologue of our comedy.

I have long lov'd her; and I *protest* to you, bestowed much
on her; followed her with a doating observance.

He *protests* against your votes, and swears
He'll not be try'd by any but his peers.

The confidence has power to disapprove and to *protest*
against the exorbitances of the passions.

To PROTEST. *v. a.*

1. To prove; to show; to give evidence of. Not used.

Many unthought youths, that even now
Protest their call of mind of manhood.

2. To call as a witness.

Fiercely they oppos'd
My journey frange, with clamorous uproar,
Protesting false supremacy.

PROTEST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A solemn declaration of
opinion against something.

PROTESTANT. *adj.* [from *protest*.] Belonging to protestants.

Since the spreading of the *protestant* religion, several nations
are recovered out of their ignorance.

PROTESTANT. *n. f.* [*protestant*, Fr. from *protest*.] One of
those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the re-
formation, protested against the errors of the church of Rome.

This is the first example of any protestant subjects, that have
taken up arms against their king a *protestant*.

PROTESTATION. *n. f.* [*protestation*, Fr. from *protest*.] A so-
lemn declaration of resolution, fact or opinion.

He maketh *protestati*o*n* to them of Corinth, that the gospel
did not by other means prevail with them, than with others
the same gospel taught by the rest of the apostles.

But to your *protestation*; let me hear
What you profess.

If the lords of the council filled out any order against
them, some nobleman published a *protestation* against it.

I smiled at the solemn *protestation* of the poet in the first
page, that he believes neither in fates or deities.

PROTESTER. *n. f.* [from *protest*.] One who protests; one who
utters a solemn declaration.

To stifle with ordinary oaths my love
To every new *protest*er? *Shakep.*

What if, he were one of the latest *protesters* against popery?
and but one among many, that let about the same work?

PROTHONOTARY. *n. f.* [*protonaire*, Fr. *protonotarius*,
Lat.] The head register.

Salignacius, the pope's *prothonotary*, denies the Nubians
offence of obedience to the bishop of Rome.

PROTHONOTARIUS. *n. f.* [from *prothonotary*.] The office or
dignity of the principal register.

He had the *prothonotariship* of the chancery.

PROTOCOL. *n. f.* [*protocol*, Dutch; *protocoles*, Fr. *protokollos*,
from *protos* and *kollos*.] The original copy of any writing.

An original is filed the *protocol*, or scriptura marix; and
if the *protocol*, which is the root and foundation of the instru-
ment, does not appear, the instrument is not valid.

PROTOMARTYR. *n. f.* [*protomartyr* and *protomartyr*.] The first martyr.

A term applied to St. Stephen.

PROTOPLAST. *n. f.* [*protoplast* and *protoplast*.] Original; thing
first formed as a copy to be followed afterwards.

The consummation was the primitive difcase, which put a
period to our *protoplasts*, Adam and Eve.

PROTOTYPE. *n. f.* [*prototype*, Fr. *prototypus*.] The original
of a copy; exemplar; archetype.

Man is the *prototype* of all exact symmetry.

The image and *prototype* were two distinct things; and
therefore what belonged to the exemplar could not be attri-
buted to the image.

To PROTRACT. *v. a.* [*protrahere*, Lat.] To draw out;
to delay; to lengthen; to spin to length.

Where can they get victuals to support such a multitude
if we do but *protract* the war.

He thrives this woman to her smock;
Elle ne'er could be so long *protract* his speech.

PROTRACT. *v. a.* [from the verb.] To tedious continuance.

Since I did leave the presence of my love,
Many long weary days I have out-worn,
And many nights, that slowly seem'd to move
Their sad *protract* from evening until morn.

PROTRACTER. *n. f.* [from *protract*.]

1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.

2. A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

PROTRACTIO*n*. *n. f.* [from *protract*.] The act of drawing re-
length.

Thofe delays
And long *protraction*, which he must endure
Betrays the opportunity.

As to the fabulous *protraction* of the age of the world by
the Egyptians, they are uncertain idle traditions.

PROTRACTIO*n*.